97TH CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
No. 97-897

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

SEPTEMBER 29, 1982.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FUQUA, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5890]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 5890) to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and research and program management, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

TITLE I

SEC. 101. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to become available October 1, 1982:

(a) For "Research and development", for the following programs:

(1) Space Shuttle, $1,798,000,000;
(2) Space flight operations, $1,699,000,000;
(3) Expendable launch vehicles, $42,800,000;
(4) Physics and astronomy, $473,700,000;
(5) Planetary exploration, $177,600,000;
(6) Life sciences, $55,700,000;
(7) Space applications, $336,300,000;
(8) Technology utilization, $9,000,000;

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(9) Aeronautical research and technology, $280,000,000;

(10) Space research and technology, $128,000,000; and

(11) Tracking and data acquisition, $503,900,000;

(b) For "Construction of facilities", including land acquisition, as follows:

(1) Construction of data analysis facility, Hugh L. Dryden Flight Research Facility, $4,500,000;

(2) Rehabilitation and modification of utility systems, Goddard Space Flight Center, $2,840,000;

(3) Modifications to the 4- by 7-meter low speed tunnel, Langley Research Center, $7,200,000;

(4) Modifications to upgrade the transonic dynamics tunnel, Langley Research Center, $9,000,000;

(5) Modification of rocket engine test facility for altitude testing, Lewis Research Center, $995,000;

(6) Modification to 450 PSI air system in engine research building, Lewis Research Center, $2,920,000;

(7) Rehabilitation of airfield, Wallops Flight Center, $2,150,000;

(8) Space Shuttle facilities at various locations as follows:

(A) Modifications to solid rocket booster refurbishment and subassembly facilities, John F. Kennedy Space Center, $1,700,000;

(B) Modification of manufacturing and final assembly facilities for external tanks, Michoud Assembly Facility, $17,845,000;

(C) Minor Shuttle-unique projects, various locations, $1,860,000;

(9) Space Shuttle payload facility: Rehabilitation and modification for payload ground support operations, John F. Kennedy Space Center, $1,740,000;

(10) Repair of facilities at various locations, not in excess of $500,000 per project, $15,000,000;

(11) Rehabilitation and modification of facilities at various locations, not in excess of $500,000 per project, $20,000,000;

(12) Minor construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities at various locations, not in excess of $250,000 per project, $4,000,000; and

(13) Facility planning and design not otherwise provided for, $8,250,000.

(c) For "Research and program management", $1,168,900,000, and such additional or supplemental amounts as may be necessary for increases in salary, pay, retirement, or other employee benefits authorized by law.

(d) Nothwithstanding the provisions of subsection (g), appropriations hereby authorized for "Research and development" may be used (1) for any items of a capital nature (other than acquisition of land) which may be required at locations other than installations of the Administration for the performance of research and development contracts, and (2) for grants to nonprofit institutions of higher education, or to nonprofit organizations whose primary purpose is the conduct of scientific research, for purchase or construction of additional research facilities; and title to such facilities shall be vested in the United States unless the Administrator determines

that the national program of aeronautical and space activities will best be served by vesting title in any such grantee institution or ogranization. Each such grant shall be made under such conditions as the Administrator shall determine to be required to insure that the United States will receive therefrom benefit adequate to justify the making of that grant. None of the funds appropriated for "Research and development" pursuant to this Act may be used in accordance with this subsection for the construction of any major facility, the estimated cost of which, including collateral equipment, exceeds $250,000, unless the Administrator or his designee has notified the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of the nature, location, and estimated cost of such facility.

(e) When so specified and to the extent provided in an appropriation Act, (1) any amount appropriated for "Research and development" or for "Construction of facilities" may remain available without fiscal year limitation, and (2) maintenance and operation of facilities, and support services contracts may be entered into under the "Research and program management" appropriation for periods not in excess of twelve months beginning at any time during the fiscal year.

(f) Appropriations made pursuant to subsection (c) may be used, but not to exceed $25,000, for scientific consultations or extraordinary expenses upon the approval or authority of the Administrator and his determination shall be final and conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government.

(g) Of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsections (a) and (c), not in excess of $75,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, and for repair, rehabilitation, or modification of facilities: Provided, That, of the funds appropriated pursuant to subsection (a), not in excess of $250,000 for each project, including collateral equipment, may be used for any of the foregoing for unforeseen programmatic needs.

SEC. 102. Authorization is hereby granted whereby any of the amounts prescribed in paragraphs (1) through (12) inclusive, of section 101(b)—

> *(1) in the discretion of the Administrator or his designee, may be varied upward 10 percent, or*
>
> *(2) following a report by the Administrator or his designee to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the circumstances of such action, may be varied upward 25 percent,*

to meet unusual cost variations, but the total cost of all work authorized under such paragraph shall not exceed the total of the amounts specified in such paragraphs.

SEC. 103. Not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated pursuant to section 101(a) hereof may be transferred to and merged with the "Construction of facilities" appropriation, and, when so transferred, together with $10,000,000 of the funds appro-

priated pursuant to section 101(b) hereof (other than funds appropriated pursuant to paragraph (13) of such section) shall be available for expenditure to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations at any location (including locations specified in section 101(b)), if (1) the Administrator determines such action to be necessary because of changes in the national program of aeronautical and space activities or new scientific or engineering developments, and (2) he determines that deferral of such action until the enactment of the next authorization Act would be inconsistent with the interest of the Nation in aeronautical and space activities. The funds so made available may be expended to acquire, construct, convert, rehabilitate, or install permanent or temporary public works, including land acquisition, site preparation, appurtenances, utilities, and equipment. No portion of such sums may be obligated for expenditure or expended to construct, expand, or modify laboratories and other installations unless (A) a period of thirty days has passed after the Administrator or his designee has transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate and to the Committee on Science and Technology of the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a written report containing a full and complete statement concerning (i) the nature of such construction, expansion, or modification, (ii) the cost thereof including the cost of any real estate action pertaining thereto, and (iii) the reason why such construction, expansion, or modification is necessary in the national interest, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Administrator written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action. In calculating the 30 days period referred to in the preceding sentence, any days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment sine die or an adjournment of more than 5 days to a day certain shall be excluded, but in no event shall the total period extend beyond 45 days.

SEC. 104. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act—

(1) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program deleted by the Congress from requests as originally made to either the House Committee on Science and Technology or the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation,

(2) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program in excess of the amount actually authorized for that particular program by sections 101(a) and 101(c), and

(3) no amount appropriated pursuant to this Act may be used for any program which has not been presented to or requested of either such committee,

unless (A) a period of thirty days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate and each such committee of notice given by the Administrator or his designee containing a full and complete statement of the action proposed to be taken and the facts and circumstances relied upon in support of such proposed action, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Administrator written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action. In calculating the 30 day period referred

to in the preceding sentence, any days on which either House is not in session because of an adjournment sine die or an adjournment of more than 5 days to a day certain shall be excluded, but in no event shall the total period extend beyond 45 days.

SEC. 105. It is the sense of the Congress that it is in the national interest that consideration be given to geographical distribution of Federal research funds whenever feasible, and that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration should explore ways and means of distributing its research and development funds whenever feasible.

SEC. 106. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any interagency agreement, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall charge such prices as necessary to recover the fair value of placing Department of Defense payloads into orbit by means of the Space Shuttle.

(b) This section shall apply to any Department of Defense payloads placed into orbit by means of the Space Shuttle on or after October 1, 1983.

SEC. 107. (a) The Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall ensure that all obligations and responsibilities imposed by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 are performed during fiscal year 1983, including activities of the United States Fire Administration and the United States Fire Academy.

(b) The Director shall reserve such funds as are appropriated to carry out the functions of the Federal Emergency Management Agency as designated in Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1978 to conduct the operations of the United States Fire Administration, the United States Fire Academy, and such other functions and responsibilities as are vested in the Director pursuant to the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Act, 1983".

TITLE II

SEC. 201. (a) The Secretary of Commerce is hereby authorized to plan and provide for the management and operation of a civil land remote sensing satellite system, including the LANDSAT D and D' satellites and associated ground system equipment transferred from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; to provide for user fees; and to plan for the transfer of the ownership and operation of civil operational land remote sensing satellite systems by the private sector when in the national interest. The provisions of this subsection expire September 30, 1984.

(b)(1) As part of his planning for the transfer of the ownership and operation of civil operational land remote sensing satellite systems to the private sector the Secretary shall—

(A) Conduct a study to define the current, projected, and potential needs of the government for land remote sensing data.

(B) Determine and describe the equipment, software, and data inventory that could be transferred to the private sector.

(C) Compare various feasible financial and organizational approaches for such a transfer. Criteria for the comparison should include considerations such as: maintenance of date continuity; main-

tenance of United States leadership; national security; international obligations; potential for market growth; marketing ability; sunk and projected cost to the government; independence of subsidy or financial guarantee from the government; potential of financial return to the government; and price of data to users. The following institutional alternatives should be compared: (i) wholly private ownership and operation of the system by an entity competitively selected; (ii) phased-in government/private ownership and operation; (iii) a legislatively-chartered privately owned corporation; and (iv) continued ownership and operation by the Federal government.

The Secretary shall complete these studies and report on them to the Congress by February 1, 1983.

(2) In addition to the studies and comparisons called for in section 201(b)(1) the Secretary shall fund at least two parallel studies outside the government independently to assess the alternatives called for in section 201(b)(1)(C). These studies should be submitted to the Congress by April 1, 1983.

(c) There is authorized to be appropriated $14,955,000 for the fiscal year 1983, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title.

(d) No moneys authorized by this title shall be used to transfer to the private sector the ownership or management of any civil land remote sensing space satellite system and associated ground system equipment unless (A) a period of thirty days has passed after the receipt by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, of a message from the Secretary of Commerce or his designee containing a full and complete plan for the action proposed to be taken together with the reasons therefor and expected funding impacts, or (B) each such committee before the expiration of such period has transmitted to the Secretary written notice to the effect that such committee has no objection to the proposed action.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Committee on Science and Technology: For consideration of the entire House bill, H.R. 5890 and Senate amendment thereto:

DON FUQUA,
RONNIE G. FLIPPO,
DAN GLICKMAN,
BILL NELSON,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
LARRY WINN, Jr.,
BARRY M. GOLDWATER, Jr.,
HAROLD HOLLENBECK,

Select Committee on Intelligence: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

EDWARD P. BOLAND,
ALBERT GORE, Jr.,
J. K. ROBINSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: For consideration of the entire House bill, H.R. 5890 and Senate amendment thereto:

BOB PACKWOOD,
HARRISON J. SCHMITT,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
DON RIEGLE,

Committee on Armed Services: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

JOHN TOWER,

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

WENDELL H. FORD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOINT EXPLANATORY STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE

The managers on the part of the House and the Senate at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill H.R. 5890 to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for fiscal year 1983 for Research and Development, Construction of Facilities, and Research and Program Management, and for other purposes, submit the following joint statement to the House and the Senate in explanation of the disposition of the differences agreed upon by managers and recommended in the accompanying conference report.

The NASA request for fiscal year 1983 totaled $6,612,900,000. The House authorized $6,647,000 and the Senate amendment authorized $6,612,900,000. The committee of conference agrees to a total authorization for fiscal year 1983 of $6,772,900,000 as follows:

SUMMARY OF ADJUSTMENTS TO H.R. 5890—NASA FISCAL 1983 AUTHORIZATION

	Budget request	House action	Senate action	Committee of conference
Research and development:				
Space Shuttle	$1,718,000,000	$1,706,500,000	$1,808,000,000	$1,798,000,000
Space flight operations	1,707,000,000	1,699,000,000	1,448,000,000	1,699,000,000
Expendable launch vehicles	42,800,000	42,800,000	42,800,000	42,800,000
Physics and astronomy	471,700,000	463,500,000	491,700,000	473,700,000
Planetary exploration	154,600,000	177,600,000	194,600,000	177,600,000
Life sciences	55,700,000	55,700,000	55,700,000	55,700,000
Space applications	316,300,000	330,300,000	336,300,000	336,300,000
Technology utilization	4,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000
Aeronautical research and technology	232,000,000	267,100,000	296,000,000	280,000,000
Space research and technology	123,000,000	128,000,000	133,000,000	128,000,000
Tracking and data acquisiton	508,900,000	498,900,000	508,900,000	503,900,000
Total	5,334,000,000	5,378,400,000	5,324,000,000	5,504,000,000
Construction of facilities	100,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	100,000,000
Research and program management	1,178,900,000	1,168,900,000	1,178,900,000	1,168,900,000
Grand total	6,612,900,000	6,647,300,000	6,612,900,000	6,772,900,000

The Conferees are concerned about the continuing downward trend (in real dollars) of the NASA budget. A strong civilian science and technology base to which NASA is a major contributor is essential to sustaining a strong economy and a credible national defense. Federal expenditures on our national space program are an investment in our future and lead to increased productivity, increased employment and contribute greatly to a positive balance of trade.

As a result of budget constraints that have been placed on NASA over the past few years, additional reductions in this and future

fiscal years threaten even further the ability of the agency to fulfill the mandate of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. The conferees strongly believe that a balanced civilian space program as set out in the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958 is even more relevant today and direct NASA to do everything possible to maintain an effective balanced space program.

The points in disagreement and the conference resolution of them are as follows:

1. NASA requested $1,718,000,000 for the Space Shuttle program.

The House authorized $1,706,500,000, a reduction of $11.5 million including the deletion of the $6.5 million for Space Shuttle/Solar Maximum Mission Spacecraft Retrieval and Repair Demonstration and a reduction of $5 million in Performance Augmentation activities.

The Senate authorized $1,808,000,000, an increase of $90 million to begin production of the fifth Shuttle orbiter vehicle.

The Conference substitute authorizes $1,798,000,000, for the Space Shuttle program including $55 million for Performance Augmentation activities and $85 million for the fifth Shuttle orbiter vehicle.

2. NASA requested $1,707,000,000 for the Space Flight Operations program.

The House authorized $1,699,000,000, a reduction of $8 million from the NASA request. This reduction is the net result from a decrease of $5 million in development, test, and mission support/engineering and test base (DTMS/ETB), a decrease of $8 million from deleting funds for the Space Shuttle/Solar Maximum Mission Spacecraft Retrieval and Repair Demonstration activities and an increase of $5 million for Advanced Shuttle Upper Stage studies.

The Senate authorized $1,448,000,000, a reduction of $259 million from the NASA request. This reduction was the net result from a decrease of $409 million in Space Transportation Systems Operations activities and an increase of $150 million for Shuttle/Centaur related development activities.

The Committee of Conference authorizes $1,699,000,000 for the Space Flight Operations program including $77.4 million for Development, Test, and Mission Support/Engineering and Technical Base activities; $5 million for Advance Shuttle Upper Stage studies; and $1,286.1 million for Space Transportation Systems Operations activities. The amount for Space Transportation Systems Operations activities reflects a $128 million reduction in authorization of appropriation for Shuttle operations costs related to the launch of defense and national security payloads.

3. NASA requested $471,700,000 for the Physics and Astronomy program.

The House authorized $463,500,000, a net reduction of $8.2 million in Mission Operations and Data Analysis as follows: a decrease of $9 million from deletion of the Space Shuttle/Solar Maximum Mission Spacecraft Retrieval and Repair Demonstration and an increase of $1 million for HEAO and OAO data analysis activities.

The Senate authorized $491,700,000, an increase of $20 million for the following: $5 million for Explorer development, $8 million for Mission Operations and Data Analysis, $6 million for Research and Analysis, and $1 million for the Suborbital Program.

The Conference substitute authorizes $473,700,000 for Physics and Astronomy activities including a $1 million increase for the High Energy Astronomical Observatory and Orbiting Astronomical Observatory data analysis activities and a $1 million increase for the Suborbital program.

4. NASA requested $154,600,000 for the Planetary Exploration program.

The House authorized $177,600,000, an increase of $23 million including $12 million for Mission Operations and Data Analysis for Pioneer Venus, Pioneer 6–9, Pioneer 10 and 11 and Viking mission operations and $11 million for Research and Analysis including funds for the Infrared Telescope Facility and Lunar Curatorial Facility.

The Senate authorized $194,600,000, an increase of $40 million including $15 million for Mission Operations and Data Analysis and $25 million for Research and Analysis.

The Committee of Conference adopts the House position.

5. NASA requested $316,300,000 for the Space Applications program.

The House authorized $330,300,000, an increase of $14 million for activities in Technology Transfer ($4 million), Materials Processing in Space ($5 million) and Communications and Information Systems ($5 million).

The Senate authorized $336,300,000, an increase of $20 million for a flight demonstration of advanced communications satellite technology.

The Committee of Conference authorizes $336,300,000 for Space Applications activities including $28,600,000 for Materials Processing in Space and $34,900,000 for Advanced Communications Technology activities. The Conferees recognize that NASA is currently re-scoping their Advanced Communications Technology program and strongly support this program. The Conferees request that NASA submit to the House and Senate authorizing Committees a detailed program plan including major milestones, cost projections and any necessary adjustments to the fiscal year 1983 operating plan by January 15, 1983.

6. NASA requested $232,000,000 for the Aeronautical Research and Technology program.

The House authorized $267,100,000 for aeronautical research and technology, an increase of $35.1 million over the Agency request. In its Report No. 96–502 accompanying H.R. 5890, the House provided that $6 million of the $35.1 million would be allocated for general augmentation of the research and technolgy base, and $29.1 million to systems technology programs with emphasis on transport aircraft systems, and advanced propulsion systems.

The Senate authorized $296,000,000 for aeronautical research and technology, specifying $182,000,000 of that amount for the research and technology base, and $114,000,000 for systems technology development. In so doing, the Senate added $64 million above the Agency request of specifically for enhancement of certain systems technology programs outlined in Report No. 97–449 accompanying the Senate authorization bill, S. 2604.

The Committee on Conference noted with concern that the Agency's request provided $50 million for two systems technology pro-

grams having a clear focus on military requirements with no funding for systems technology programs targeted toward civil aviation requirements. The severe economic distress of the U.S. aviation industry including the general and transport aircraft manufacturing industries, and the commercial airline industry is attributable to several major factors. Among these are the recent worldwide decline in the demand for expanded aviation services, the high cost of capital for such growth that is required, and the emergence of foreign competition featuring advanced technology in transports, rotorcraft, and general aviation products backed by foreign government-supported low cost financing.

The Committee of Conference recognizes part of NASA's role in aeronautical research and technology as helping "maintain the strong competitive position of the United States in the international marketplace." The Agency's aeronautical systems technology programs are focused on this role and should now be strengthened, not eliminated. In this connection, the Committee takes note of a similar judgment expressed in the National Research Council Report of July 1982 on "Aeronautics Research and Technology—A Review of Proposed Reductions in the FY 1983 NASA Program." Accordingly, the Committee of Conference has provided $280,000,000 for Aeronautical Research and Technology including $182,000,000 for the research and technology base and $98,000,000 for the systems technology programs.

The Committee expects these additional funds in the amount of $48 million to be allocated to enhance the Agency's systems technology programs with emphasis on:

	Millions
(1) acceleration of advanced turboprop, including long lead items required for flight test	$15
(2) composite primary aircraft structures	6
(3) general and commuter aviation including small engine component technology	3
(4) broad property fuels	3
(5) energy efficient engine	7
(6) energy efficient transport	3
(7) terminal configured vehicle	5

The remaining $6.0 million is to be applied to those high priority projects that NASA considers most feasible. The Committee wishes to stress its firm commitment to flight testing of the prop fan concept, thereby positioning the U.S. aviation industry in a leadership position with respect to this coming technology.

7. NASA requested $123,000,000 for the Space Research and Technology program.

The House authorized $128,000,000, an increase of $5 million for advanced propulsion research and technology activities.

The Senate authorized $133,000,000, an increase of $10 million for Research and Technology base activities.

The Committee of Conference adopts the House position.

8. NASA requested $508,900,000 for the Tracking and Data Acquisition program.

The House authorized $498,900,000, a reduction of $10 million by adjusting the TDRSS payment schedule and reducing management support efforts.

The Senate authorized the NASA budget request $508,900,000.

The Committee of Conference recommends a total authorization of $503,900,000 for Tracking and Data Acquisition activities in fiscal year 1983.

9. NASA requested $100,000,000 for construction of facilities.

The House authorized the NASA budget request.

The Senate authorized $110,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 over the NASA request for high priority projects which have been previously deferred.

The Committee of Conference adopted the House position.

10. NASA requested $1,178,900,000 for Research and Program Management activities.

The House authorized $1,168,900,000, a reduction of $10 million.

The Senate authorized the NASA request.

The Committee of Conference adopts the House position.

11. Senate Modifications to Section 3 and Section 4 Reprogramming Provisions.

House bill:—No provision.

The Senate modified the reprogramming provisions of Section 3 and Section 4 to provide that when either House is not in session because of an adjournment sine die or an adjournment of more than 3 days the thirty day notification period would be extended by the period of adjournment not to exceed a total notification period of 60 days.

The Conferees adopted the Senate provision but provided that the thirty day notification would be extended when either House is in adjournment sine die or an adjournment of more than 5 days not to exceed a total notification period of 45 days.

12. Section 5 of Senate Amendment.

House bill:—No comparable provisions.

The Senate amendment included a new section 5 which would require the Department of Defense to pay NASA full costs for placing its payloads into orbit using the Space Shuttle.

The Committee of Conference adopts a substitute provision as follows: Sec. 106(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, or any interagency agreement, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall charge such prices as necessary to recover the fair value of placing Department of Defense payloads into orbit by means of the Space Shuttle. b) This section shall apply to any Department of Defense payloads placed into orbit by means of the Space Shuttle on or after October 1, 1983. The Conferees note that fair value is a matter of negotiation between a seller and a willing buyer.

13. Section 8 of Senate Amendment (FEMA authorization).

House bill.—No comparable provision.

The Senate amendment included a new section 8 which would require the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Administration to perform the obligations and responsibilities imposed by the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 including activities of the United States Fire Administration and the United States Fire Academy. The Senate language further provided that the Director shall reserve $20 million of funds appropriated to carry out these activities.

The Conferees adopted the Senate language but provided that the Director would reserve such funds as are appropriated for func-

tions of FEMA pursuant to the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, including activities of the United States Fire Administration and the United States Fire Academy.

14. Title II of House bill (NOAA Landsat authorization).

The House included a new Title II to provide authority for the Secretary of Commerce to operate a civil land remote sensing system, provide for user fees, and plan for the transfer of future civil land remote sensing satellite systems to the private sector, when in the national interest. Any plan for transfer to the private sector would be subject to approval by both the House and Senate authorizing committees. The House authorized $14,955,000 for fiscal year 1983.

The Senate. No comparable language.

The Committee on Conference adopts Title II with three modifications as follows: provides that the authority to plan and provide for the management and operation of the civil land remote sensing satellite system would expire September 30, 1984; includes thirty day notification provision in lieu of legislative veto provision; and requires various studies and analyses be submitted to the Congress.

Committee on Science and Technology: For consideration of the entire House bill, H.R. 5890 and Senate amendment thereto:

DON FUQUA,
RONNIE G. FLIPPO,
DAN GLICKMAN,
BILL NELSON,
GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr.,
LARRY WINN, Jr.,
BARRY M. GOLDWATER, Jr.
HAROLD HOLLENBECK,

Select Committee on Intelligence: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

EDWARD P. BOLAND,
ALBERT GORE, Jr.,
J. K. ROBINSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: For consideration of the entire House bill, H.R. 5890 and Senate amendment thereto:

BOB PACKWOOD,
HARRISON J. SCHMITT,
BARRY GOLDWATER,
HOWARD W. CANNON,
DON RIEGLE,

Committee on Armed Services: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

JOHN TOWER,

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Solely for consideration of section 5 of Senate amendment to H.R. 5890:

WENDELL H. FORD,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

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